

SLIM TERMINAL GAMING SYSTEM

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CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

10 This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application 09,199,529, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/187,135, filed Nov. 6, 1998.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTIONField of the Invention

15 The present invention relates generally to computers and, more particularly, to computer-implemented gaming systems.

Related Art

20 Computer gaming systems are typically comprised of computer stations including a display device, a wager or bet-acceptor, and controls such as buttons, keyboards, levers or the like. Typically, computer gaming stations are dedicated to only one type of game
25 (e.g., video poker, black jack, slot machine) and their physical appearance, as well as the location of the controls, are customized for the game provided. Gaming stations may be modified to provide a different type of game, but this typically requires hardware
30 modifications to be performed (e.g., changing an electronic card on which the game program is stored). The terms "game" and "gaming," as used herein, include all types of electronic, electromechanical

or mechanical gambling and casino game facsimiles
(as defined in 15 U.S.C. 11719(a) (2) or (3), such
as faro, monte, roulette, keno, bingo, fan-tan,
twenty-one, black jack, seven-and-a-half, big

5 injun, klondike, craps, poker, chuck-a-luck,
Chinese chuck-a-luck (dai shu), wheel of fortune,
chemin de fir, baccarat, pai gow, beat the banker,
panguingui, slot machines, video poker machines,
etc.; lottery, sports betting and pari-mutuel

10 wagering as well as games of skill and or strategy
such as chess, checkers, backgammon, "board" games
such as Monopoly and Scrabble, card games such as
Pinochle, Hearts, Spades; video based games such as
Doom, Pong, Packman, Myst; video games based on
15 sports such as golf, baseball, football,
basketball, soccer, rugby; arcade type games; non-
house stake games between two or more players;
games defined by IGRA (Indian Gaming Regulatory
Act) as class II games.

20 Physical embodiments of various games from the
past have been reimplemented into microcomputer-based
video gaming stations during the last 20 years. This
reimplementation has been motivated by reliability,
manufacturability, and ultimately, total cost of
25 maintaining the computer (video) gaming station during
its useful life.

In addition, computer systems have been devised
where a cluster of gaming stations are controlled by a
central computer. The central computer can "download"
30 and thereby change the game program executed by a
gaming station or even allow players at different
gaming stations to play against one another, with the
house (or casino) levying a periodic fee for the
privilege of using the gaming station.

Finally, casino gaming websites allow casino games to be played on a website connected to the Internet. In such systems, a user connects to the website via the Internet using a web browser. A web page (HTML code) is then downloaded from a server/host computer associated with the website to the user's computer. Typically, the web page comprises formatted text, graphics and links to other web pages. In addition, the web page may contain one or more applets. When a web page containing an applet is downloaded onto the user computer, JAVA™ bytecodes associated with the applet are also downloaded to and executed on the user's computer. Web pages can also contain Java Script™ and/ or Visual Basic (VB) script and use Common Gateway Interface (CGI) based scripting to provide dynamic web pages.

However, in all of these non-website-based systems the gaming program is executed in whole or in part on the individual gaming station. As a result, each gaming station becomes expensive to manufacture. Because the physical structure of the gaming stations is designed to accommodate a particular game, multiple game stations require additional hardware and, therefore, further increase the cost of a cluster of these stations. In addition, since the games are executed on individual gaming stations, modifications and upgrades to the gaming programs require access to the individual gaming stations, which renders the gaming stations inaccessible to the patron during the modification and/or upgrade process.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a computer gaming system and method of operation thereof that both drastically reduces the cost and substantially increases the tamper resistance of individual gaming stations. The computer gaming system of the present invention allows concurrent access to multiple computer gaming programs from individual gaming stations by a patron. Moreover, the computer gaming system of the present invention allows for transparent modifications and upgrades to the computer gaming programs and the associated pay tables. Furthermore, the computer gaming system of the present invention enables concurrent, non-intrusive status monitoring of clustered gaming stations for engineering maintenance and regulatory purposes. This functionality is implemented by executing various gaming and related game management programs exclusively on a server/host computer connected to a plurality of remote client/terminal computers via communication pathways. Each client/terminal computer comprises a client/terminal program that allows the computer gaming program executed on the server/host computer to accept input from the patrons, and control the gaming content of an output information stream directed to the client/terminal computers.

Since the gaming programs and the associated gaming display generation programs are executed entirely on the server/host computer, with only input wagering and output screen display related operations being executed on the client/terminal computers, the cost of the hardware and software required for each client/terminal computer is greatly reduced. Moreover,

the "fairness or regulatory compliance" of the various computer gaming programs being executed on the server/host computer can be continually monitored by the duly authorized regulators in whose jurisdiction the server/host computer and client/terminal computers reside. Furthermore, the periodic maintenance leading to reliability and availability improvements can also be performed largely on the server/host computer. Additionally, a patron using any one of the cluster of client/terminal computers can access any of the computer gaming programs being concurrently executed on the server/host computer. Modifications and upgrades of the computer gaming programs only need to be performed on the server/host computer, thereby minimizing the unavailability of the gaming stations.

Finally, by using a touch screen display device, the computer gaming system of the present invention allows customization of game controls for each computer gaming program without requiring additional hardware controls to be provided on each gaming station.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1A is a block diagram of a computer gaming system, in accordance to an embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 1B is a block diagram of the software/hardware structure of the server/host computer of Fig. 1A.

Fig. 1C is a block diagram of the software/hardware structure of a client/terminal computer of Fig. 1A.

Fig. 1D is a diagram of an embodiment of the computer gaming system of Fig. 1A.

Fig. 2 is a flow diagram of the operation of

computer gaming system of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a flow diagram of the operation of computer gaming system of Fig. 1, where the communication pathways are a global network.

5 Fig. 4A is an image displayed on a screen of a client/terminal computer of Fig. 1 in attract mode.

Fig. 4B is an image displayed on a screen of a client/terminal computer of Fig. 1, showing a virtual casino floor.

10 Fig. 5A is an image displayed on a screen of a client/terminal computer of Fig. 1, showing a front view of a slot machine.

Fig. 5B is an image of the slot machine of Fig. 5A, after spinning the reel.

15 Fig. 6A is an image displayed on a screen of a client/terminal computer of Fig. 1, showing a top view of a black jack table.

Fig. 6B is an image of the slot machine of Fig. 6A, after playing a hand of black jack.

20 Fig. 7A is an image displayed on a screen of a client/terminal computer of Fig. 1, showing a video poker area of the virtual casino floor of Fig. 4B.

Fig. 7B is an image of a video poker board shown on a screen of a client/terminal computer of Fig. 1.

25 Fig. 8A is an image displayed on a screen of a client/terminal computer of Fig. 1, showing a slot machine area of the virtual casino floor of Fig. 4B.

30 Fig. 8B is an image of a slot machine board shown on a screen of a client/terminal computer of Fig. 1.

Fig. 9A is an image displayed on a screen of a client/terminal computer of Fig. 1, showing a keno area of the virtual casino floor of Fig. 4B.

Fig. 9B is an image of a keno board shown on a

screen of a client/terminal computer of Fig. 1.

Fig. 9C is an image of a keno board shown on a screen of a client/terminal computer of Fig. 1, after the user has picked a plurality of numbers from the keno board.

Fig. 9D is an image of a keno board shown on a screen of a client/terminal computer of Fig. 1, after keno numbers have been electronically drawn and shown on the keno board.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

A computer gaming system 100, in accordance to one embodiment of the invention, is shown in Fig. 1A. Computer gaming system 100 includes a server/host computer 110 connected to a plurality of remote client/terminal computers 120 via network interface 115 and communication pathways 130. Each of client/terminal computers 120 is connected to a display device 140. Communication pathways 130 are implemented with electrical cables, optical fibers, RF links, IR links and protocol interfaces such as LAN, WAN, or any combination thereof.

In some embodiments, display devices 140 are touch screen display devices that allow a patron to enter input commands by simply touching the screen of display device 140. The use of touch screen display devices eliminates the need for separate input controls to be provided on client/terminal computers 120 such as a keyboard. As a result, the hardware cost for each client/terminal computer 120 is reduced. Moreover, since the context and meaning of input controls on a touch screen display device can be dynamically modified without requiring hardware modifications, input controls can be customized for different gaming

programs executed on computer gaming system 100.

However, those skilled in the art realize that display devices other than touch screen display devices can be used in accordance to the principles of the invention.

5 For example, conventional CRT, LCD displays or (stereo) head mounted displays with separate input controls such as a six degrees of freedom joystick/mouse can be used in place of touch screen display devices. Moreover, in some embodiments, display devices 140 may also include
10 a mechanical reel system, in lieu of or in combination with a monitor, to display game results using "virtual reel" technology as described, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 4,448,419 to Telnaes, entitled "Electronic Gaming Device Utilizing a Random Number Generator for
15 Selecting the Reel Stop Positions." Accordingly, the invention is not limited to any particular type of display or input device.

Furthermore, in some embodiments of the invention, each client/terminal computer 120 includes a wagering
20 or bet-acceptor device 150 such as a coin collector, a bill collector, a smart-card reader, a credit-card reader, etc.

Fig. 1B is a block diagram illustrating the hardware/software control structure of server/host
25 computer 110. One or more game programs 112 executed on server/host computer 110 runs on top of the server/host interface program 114, also executed on server/host computer 110. Server/host interface program 114, in turn, is executed on top of a computer
30 operating system 116. Finally, the computer operating system 116 controls the hardware layer 118 of server/host computer 110.

Fig. 1C is a block diagram illustrating the hardware/software control structure of client/terminal

computer 120. A non-gaming-related client/terminal program 122 executed on the client/terminal computer 120 runs on top of the operating system 124, which in turn runs on top of the actual hardware 126 of client/terminal computer 120.

The server/host computer 110 can be any type of general purpose computer such as an Intel® x86 or Pentium® based computer, or a Mac® PowerPC computer, or a Sun® SPARC™ computer, etc. To ensure optimal performance of the entire computer gaming system 100, server/host computer 110 should have sufficient storage, memory and processing power, to support the plurality (e.g., at least eight) of client/terminal computers 120 to which it is connected via network interface 115 and communication pathways 130 in order to provide acceptable response time to random inputs from all the patrons. For instance, in some embodiments, the server/host computer 110 has the following hardware configuration: Pentium® II motherboard, 400Mhz Pentium® II processors, 512 MB of 100Mhz SDRAM, dual channel U2W SCSI controller, dual 2.0 GB U2W SSD mirrored drives, AGP video card, 1000 Base-T PCI NIC card, 1.44 inch. floppy disk drive and 32X IDE CD-ROM drive.

In some embodiments a separate accounting server/host computer, also connected to communication pathways 130, is used to keep track of the accounts of various patrons and other gaming management functions. The hardware configuration of the accounting server/host computer is as follows: Pentium® II motherboard, 400Mhz Pentium® II processors, 512 MB of 100Mhz SDRAM, 96GB hardware-based RAID array, 96GB tape backup, AGP video card, 1000 Base-T PCI NIC card, 1.44

inch floppy disk drive and 32X IDE CD-ROM drive. When the accounting server is used, the casino gaming system 100 may also perform some of the casino management tasks such as player tracking and compensation, player gaming license tracking, gaming station maintenance and regulatory management, linkage to local, wide and global area progressive jackpots, etc.

Client/terminal computers 120 can also be any type of cost effective special purpose or general purpose computer such as an Intel® x86 or Pentium® based computer, a Mac® PowerPC computer, a Sun® SPARC®, etc. However, unlike, the server/host computer 110, the client/terminal computers 120 only need to have minimal storage, memory and processing power to ensure optimum functional operation of the overall multi-computer system 100, since the overwhelming majority of the gaming related and regulated processing is performed on the server/host computer 110. As a result, the cost of the hardware required for each client/terminal computer 120 is greatly reduced with respect to prior art computer video gaming systems.

In some embodiments, the client/terminal computers 120 are WinTerm™ 3315SE terminals available from Wyse Technology, Inc. of San Jose, Calif.

The communication pathways 130 is any type of local area, wide area or global communication pathways, including the Internet and the World Wide Web. In some embodiments network interface 115 has the following hardware configuration: 8-port 1000 base-T Switch, two sets of fiber-optic 1000 base-T rated cables, two 12-port 100 base-T backbones switches with 1000 base-T uplink port, twenty-four 12-port 10 MB switches with 100 MB uplink port. Communication pathways 130 are any

communication pathways suitable for connecting server/host computer 110 to client/terminal computers 120 via network interface 115. In some embodiments, communication pathways 130 has the following hardware configuration: CAT-5 twisted pair cabling.

Game program 112 is any type of gaming program that runs on an operating system 116 executed on server/host computer 110. The operation of specific examples of casino games supported by game program 112 are further discussed below with respect to Figs. 4A, 4B, 5A, 5B, 6A, 6B, 7A, 7B, 8A, 8B, 9A, 9B, 9C and 9D. Server/host interface program 114 is any program that allows a program executed on a server/host computer to separate the input and output at the application layer of the protocol stack as defined by OSI and redirect the I/O over a communication pathways to be performed on client/terminal computers 120 via client/terminal program 122 executed on the client/terminal computers 120. What is meant by "the game program controlling input and output operations performed on the client/terminal computer" is that the game program determines which images are to be displayed on a screen of the client/terminal computer and that input commands such as mouse movements, mouse clicks or keystrokes or lever activation detected by the client/terminal computer are sent directly to the server/host based game program for context interpretive processing.

Moreover, in some embodiments, multiple display devices 140 are connected directly to display adapters of server/host computer 110. In these embodiments, operating system 116 allows multiple gaming threads of game program 112 to be executed at one time, with each instance of game program 112 driving a separate display device 140. A thread, as used herein, is intended as

an atomic unit of processing supported by operating system program 116. Accordingly, a thread may be either a process or a sub-component of a process, depending on the implementation of operating system program 116. In a multithreading operating system, multiple threads can be executed at the same time by the operating system, with the operating system controlling the amount of processing time allocated to each thread. This process is sometimes referred to as preemptive multitasking. When a thread is a sub-component of a process, multiple threads within a process share the same memory address space.

In some embodiments, the server/host interface program 114 is WinFrame® or MetaFrame™, available from Citrix Systems, Inc. of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Alternatively, the server/host interface program 114 may be Windows NT Server 4.0 Terminal Server Edition™, available from Microsoft Corp. of Redmond, Wash., or Tarantella™, available from The Santa Cruz Operation, Inc. of Santa Cruz, Calif., or Go-Global™, available from Graphon Corp. of Campbell, Calif., or Liftoff® server available from New Moon Software, Inc., of Santa Clara, Calif. or Applica U2 or Applica Workgroup available from Concurrent Controls, Inc., of South San Francisco, Calif., or Netwinder WS, available from Corel Computer Corp. of Ottawa, Canada or any Citrix Independent Computing Architecture (ICA®) compatible server/host interface program.

The server/host operating system 116 is any operating system that can be executed on hardware 118 of server/host computer 110. In some embodiments, the server/host operating system 116 is Windows NT® 4.0, Windows95®, Windows98®, or the

forthcoming Windows2000®, available from Microsoft, Corp. of Redmond, Wash. Alternatively, the operating system 118 can be Mac OS™ 8.5, available from Apple Computer, Inc. of Cupertino, Calif. or
5 Solaris™ available from Sun Microsystems of Mountain View, Calif., or Red Hat Linux 5.1, available from Red Hat Software of Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, or any other suitable operating system known in the art.

10 Client/terminal program 122 is any computer program residing on the client/terminal that allows game management program 112 to control input and output operations performed on client/terminal computers 120 via server/host interface program 114. In some
15 embodiments, the client/terminal program 122 is a WinFrame® 1.7 DOS client. Alternatively, client/terminal program 112n can be a MetaFrame™ client, any Citrix ICA® compatible client program, Go-Between™, available from Graphon Corp. of Campbell
20 Calif., or Liftoff® Client available from New Moon Software, Inc. of Santa Clara, Calif.

Client operating system 124 is any operating system that can be executed on hardware 126 of client/terminal computer 120. In some embodiments,
25 operating system 124 is MS-DOS®, Windows98™ or Windows NT® 4.0, or Windows CE® available from Microsoft, Corp. of Redmond, Wash. Alternatively, operating system 124 can be any Microsoft Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP™) compatible operating system, available from Microsoft,
30 Corp. of Redmond, Wash., Mac OS™ 8.5, available from Apple Computer, Inc. of Cupertino, Calif. or pSOS+ available from Integrated Systems, Inc. of Santa Clara,

Calif. or QNX available from QNX Software Systems Ltd.
Of Kanata, Canada or VRTX Real-time Operating System,
available from Mentor graphics of Wilsonville, Oregon,
Applica U2 or Applica Workgroup, available from
5 Concurrent Controls, Inc., of South San Francisco,
Calif., or any version of the X11 terminal client from
OSI developed by MIT, or any other cost effective and
functionally suitable operating system known in the
art.

10 Fig. 2 is a flow diagram of operation 200 of
computer gaming system 100 of Fig. 1A. Initially, game
program 112 is executed on server/host computer 110 in
stage 210. Stage 220 then determines whether an image
is to be displayed on the screen of client/terminal
15 computer 120, in which case operation 200 proceeds to
stage 230. Otherwise, operation 200 proceeds to stage
250. In stage 230, an image is sent from server/host
computer 110 to client/terminal computer 120. The
image may include any type of graphical information
20 including a bitmap, a JPEG file, a TIFF file or even an
encoded audio/video stream such as a compressed video
MPEG stream. The image is generated by game computer
program 112 and passed to server/host interface program
114. In turn, the image is transferred over
25 communication pathways 130 to client/terminal computer
120 via the network services provided by server
operating system 116. The image is received by
client/terminal program 122 executing on
client/terminal computer 120 via the network services
30 provided by client operating system 124.
Client/terminal program 122 then causes the image to be
displayed on a screen of client/terminal computer 120
in stage 240. Stage 250 then determines whether an
input command has been entered by the patron using

client/terminal computer 120, in which case operation 200 proceeds to stage 260. Otherwise, operation 200 reverts to stage 210. The input command may be a keystroke, movement or clicking of the mouse, a voice activated command or even the clicking of a "virtual button" on a touch screen. In stage 260, client/terminal program 122 causes the input command detected in stage 250 to be transmitted back to server/host computer 110 via communication pathways 130, again using network services provided by client operating system 124 on one end and server operating system 116 on the other. The command is thus received by server/host interface program 114, that, in turn, passes the command back to game program 112. In stage 270, game program 112 processes the input command and updates the state of the game accordingly. Once the command has been processed, operation 200 proceeds back to stage 210 for further execution of the game program 112.

Those skilled in the art will realize that the flow diagram of Fig. 2 is exemplary in nature, since the stages shown in Fig. 2 may in fact overlap in time if performed by concurrent processes executed on server/host computer 110 and client/terminal computers 120. Accordingly, the invention is not limited to any particular sequence of stage 210-270 other than required by the logical dependencies described in the flow diagram. For example, stage 210 can either precede, follow or occur contemporaneously with stages 220-240 or stages 250-270. However, stages 220, 230 and 240 preferably take place in order, just as stages 250, 260 and 270.

Since only a very limited amount of information needs to be transferred over communications pathways

130 between server/host computer 110 and
client/terminal computers 120, the communication
network bandwidth required for efficient operation of
computer gaming system 100 is in the order of 10 MB/s.

- 5 This bandwidth requirement can be further reduced using
data compression techniques to about 100 KB/sec.

In some embodiments, images transmitted between
server/host computer 110 and client/terminal computers
120 are cached on client/terminal computers 120 to
10 reduce the amount of network bandwidth required for the
operation of computer gaming system 100. In some
embodiments, to further reduce the amount of network
bandwidth required for the operation of computer gaming
system 100, image updates (once an image has been
15 displayed) are limited to areas of the screen that are
actually modified rather than full screen refreshes.
Moreover, in some embodiments, images for use by
computer gaming system 100 are preloaded into a memory
of client/terminal computers 120 to further reduce the
20 amount of communication network bandwidth required.
When an image is either cached or preloaded in a memory
of client/terminal computer 120, stage 230 of operation
200 is significantly reduced.

Fig. 3 is a flow diagram of operation 300 of
25 computer gaming system 100, where communication
pathways 130 are a global computer network such as the
Internet. In operation 300, a user of client/terminal
computer 120 connected to a global network such as the
Internet first accesses a website using a web browser
30 such as Internet Explorer 4.0, available from Microsoft
Corp. of Redmond, Wash., or Netscape Navigator® 4.0,
available from Netscape Communications Corp. of
Mountain View, Calif., in stage 310. The patron then

downloads a copy of client/terminal program 122 from the website in stage 320. The patron then installs client/terminal program 122 on client/terminal computer 120 in stage 330. Once installed on client/terminal
5 computer 120, client/terminal program 122 connects to server/host computer interface program 114 executed on server/host computer 110 over the global network in stage 340. Finally, in stage 350, computer gaming system 100 is executed in a manner analogous to the one
10 described for operation 200 of Fig. 2.

In some embodiments, client/terminal program 122 may be preloaded on client/terminal computer 120, in which case stages 310, 320 and 330 may be eliminated.

Figs. 4A, 4B, 5A, 5B, 6A, 6B, 7A, 7B, 8A, 8B, 9A,
15 9B, 9C and 9D illustrate the images displayed on screen 140 of client/terminal computer 120 during operation 200 of computer gaming system 100.

Fig. 4A shows an "attract mode" image 400 displayed on screen 140 while computer gaming system
20 100 is in an attract mode. Once a user activates computer gaming system 100 by touching the surface of screen 140, a casino floor image 410 is displayed on screen 140. As explained with respect to Figs. 1A and 2, game program 112 drives the display of images 400
25 and 410 via server/host interface program 114 and client/terminal program 122. Casino floor image 410 illustrates various casino games supported by computer gaming system 100. Each of the available games is represented by a "virtual" button: Bertha button 420,
30 black jack button 430, video poker button 440, slots button 450 and keno button 460. The patron can select any of these games by touching a corresponding area of screen 140. When the patron presses a virtual button, an input command is detected by client/terminal program

122 and transmitted to server/host computer 110 over communication pathways 130. Server/host interface program 114, in turn, receives the input command and passes the input command along to game program 112.

- 5 Game program 112, then responds to input command 112 by updating the state of the game and possibly modifying the image displayed on screen 140. Games may be provided either by multiple game programs 112 or by a single game program 112.

- 10 Fig. 5A illustrates Bertha image 500, that is displayed in response to the patron pressing Bertha virtual button 420 (Fig. 4B). Bertha image 500 shows a front view of a slot machine, also known as "big Bertha." The patron may "virtually" insert coins into
15 the slot machine by pressing coin buttons 510 or 520. Once coins have been inserted into the slot machine, the patron can "pull a lever" to activate the slot machine by pressing lever button 530.

- Fig. 5B illustrates Bertha image 500 after the
20 lever has been pulled. The patron can repeat the operation by inserting new coins and pulling the lever again. The patron may then leave the slots by pressing the casino button 540, causing casino floor image 410 to be again displayed on screen 140.

- 25 Fig. 6A illustrates black jack table image 600, that is displayed in response to the patron pressing black jack virtual button 430 (Fig. 4B). Black jack table image 600 shows a top view of a black jack table. Black jack table image 600 also
30 includes a control pad 610. Control pad 610 contains a status board 620 and several virtual buttons: increase wager bet button 625, decrease wager bet button 630, deal button 640, hit button 650, stay button 660, split button 665, double down

button 670, help button 680 and return to casino
button 690. Status board 620 provides information
about game status, such as the patron's bankroll,
wager bet amount, etc. Increase wager bet button
5 625 and decrease wager bet button 630 are used to
alter the amount of the wager bet shown on status
board 625. Deal button 640, hit button 650, stay
button 660, split button 665 and double down button
670 allow a patron to provide input commands to
10 game program 112. The functions performed by game
program 112 when these buttons are pressed are in
accordance with the rules of the game of black
jack.

If a patron is unfamiliar with the rules of the
15 game of black jack, or needs other assistance, the
patron can access a help facility by pressing help
button 680. Finally, the patron may leave the black
jack table by pressing return to casino button 690,
causing casino floor image 410 to be again displayed on
20 screen 140.

To play a hand of black jack, the patron first
places a wager bet by pressing increase wager bet
button 625 and/or decrease wager bet button 630
until the correct amount is shown on status board
25 620 and then pressing deal button 640. Two cards
are then dealt face up to the patron, as shown in
Fig. 6A. The casino dealer is dealt one card up
and one card down. The patron can then elect to
hit, stay, split or double down by pressing a
30 corresponding virtual button. When the patron
presses stay button 660, or the value of the cards
in the user's hand exceeds twenty-one, the casino
dealer uncovers the down card and draws additional
cards until the casino dealer reaches a score of

seventeen or higher (eighteen or higher, depending on the house rules). The patron wins if the cards in the patron's hand have a higher value than the cards in the casino dealer's hand without exceeding
5 twenty-one or if the cards in the patron's hand do not exceed twenty-one and the cards in the casino dealer's hand exceed twenty-one. If the cards in the patron's hand and the cards in the casino dealer's hand have the same value, the hand results
10 in a tie and the patron retains the bet. If the patron wins the hand, the casino bank pays the patron an amount equal to the bet, unless the patron's hand is twenty-one, in which case the casino bank pays one and a half times the patron's
15 bet. If the patron loses the hand, the casino bank collects the patron's bet.

Fig. 6B illustrates black jack table image 600 after the patron has elected to double down by pressing double down button 670. As shown in Fig. 6B, the
20 patron's score is twenty-one (black jack) and the casino dealer's score is nineteen. Since the patron's initial bet is \$1,000 (Fig. 6A), the amount paid by the casino bank to the patron is first doubled (double down) and then paid at a time and a half (black jack).
25 As a result, the patron's bankroll shown on status board 625 after the hand is played is increased by \$3,000.

Fig. 7A shows video poker image 700 that is displayed in response to the user pressing video poker
30 button 440 (Fig. 4B). Video poker image 700 is a front view of a video poker area of the casino floor that includes joker poker button 705, jacks or better button 710, deuces wild button 715, double down button 720, no bonus poker button 725 and bonus poker button 730.

Each of virtual buttons 705, 710, 715, 720, 725 and 730 allows the user to access a particular video poker game by pressing the corresponding virtual button.

Fig. 7B shows joker poker image 740 displayed in response to the user pressing joker poker button 705. Joker poker image 740 includes a pay table 745, a status board 750, a card area 755, card buttons 760n (where n = A, B, C, D, E), insert coin button 765, insert five coins button 770, deal/draw button 775, hold button 780 and quit button 785. Pay table 745 shows the amount paid by the casino bank for a given score depending on the number of coins bet. For example, in Fig. 7B, the right-most column of pay table 745 is highlighted to indicate the payout for a five coin bet. Status board 750 shows game status information such as the patron's bankroll, the amount of the current bet, etc. Card area 755 shows the cards in the patron's hand. Card buttons 760n are used to select cards to be held. Insert coins button 765 and insert five coins button 770 are used to enter a bet. Deal/draw button 775 and hold button 780 are used to provide input commands to game program 112. The functions performed by game program 112 when these buttons are pressed are in accordance with the rules of the game of joker poker. Finally, the patron may elect to return to the video poker area of the casino floor by pressing quit button 780, causing video poker image 700 to be again displayed on screen 140.

To play a hand of joker poker, the patron first places a bet by pressing insert coin button 765 or insert five coins button 770. When the desired bet amount is shown on status board 750, the patron may enter the bet by pressing deal/draw button 775. Five cards are then shown face up in cards area 755. The

patron can then select which cards to hold by pressing a corresponding button 760n. The patron can hold all cards in the hand by pressing hold button 780.

Otherwise, the patron can draw additional cards to
 5 replace discarded cards by pressing deal/draw button 775. The patron wins if the cards in the patron's hand, after pressing hold button 780 or deal/draw button 775, constitute a point listed on pay table 745, in which case the corresponding amount listed on the
 10 highlighted portion of pay table 745 is paid by the casino bank to the patron. Otherwise, the casino bank collects the patron's bet.

Fig. 8A shows slots image 800 displayed in response to the user pressing slots button 450 (Fig.
 15 4B). Slots image 800 includes slots buttons 810n (where n = A, B, C, D) and return to casino button 820. The patron can select a "virtual" slot machine by pressing one of slot buttons 810n. The patron can also return to the casino floor by pressing return to casino
 20 button 820, causing casino floor image 410 to be again displayed on screen 140.

Fig. 8B shows slot machine image 830 displayed in response to the user pressing one of slots buttons 810n. Slot machine image 830 shows a front view of a
 25 slot machine including a pay table 840, reels 850, status board 860, one coin button 865, two coins button 870, pull button 875, return to casino button 880 and prize window 890.

Pay table 840 shows the amount paid by the casino
 30 bank for a given score depending on the number of coins bet. Reels 850 simulate turning of mechanically implemented slot machine from a prior era. Status board 860 shows game status information such as the patron's bankroll, the amount of the current bet, etc.

To play the virtual slot machine, the patron first places a bet by pressing either one coin button 865 or two coin button 870. The patron then presses pull button 875, causing reels 850 to "spin." When the
5 virtual reels stop spinning, if the reels stop in a position corresponding to one of the points shown on pay table 840, the casino bank pays the patron the corresponding number of coins listed in pay table 840 for the patron's bet. Otherwise the casino bank
10 collects the patron's bet.

Prize window 890 is a sub-window of slots image 830 that displays an animated and dynamically variable image of a prize that also appears on reels 850 and pay table 840. If reels 850 stop on a position
15 corresponding to the prize shown in prize window 890, the patron wins the prize shown in prize window 890. In some embodiments, in which multiple client/terminal computers 120 are connected to server/host computer 110, prize window 890 can be used to temporarily move a
20 prize around games played on different client/terminal computers 120. In other embodiments, patrons may either accept or reject the opportunity of playing for the prize shown in prize window 890 by either pressing or not pressing a virtual button on prize window 890.
25 Moreover, in some embodiments, prize window 890 is used to display marketing information to the patrons.

Fig. 9A shows keno area image 900 displayed in response to the user pressing keno button 460 (Fig. 4B). Keno area image 900 includes keno button 910 and
30 return to casino button 920. The patron can enter the keno game by pressing keno button 910. The patron can also return to the casino floor by pressing return to casino button 820, causing casino floor image 410 to be again displayed on screen 140.

Fig. 9B shows keno board image 930 displayed in response to the user pressing keno button 910. Keno board image 930 includes a pay table 940, a keno board 950, a status board 960, a go button 965, an again button 970 and a return to casino button 980.

To play a round of keno, the patron first places a bet by picking up to fifteen numbers on keno board 950 and then pressing go button 965 (Fig. 9C). Twenty-five numbers are then electronically drawn and the corresponding locations on keno board 950 are highlighted (Fig. 9D). Pay table 940 shows the amounts paid by the casino bank depending on the number of correct picks by the patron. If the patron's pick include a number of matches shown on pay table 940, the casino bank pays a corresponding amount to the patron, otherwise the casino bank collects the bet from the patron.

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Embodiments described above illustrate but do not limit the invention. In particular, the invention is not limited to any particular game. In fact, any casino game or other non-casino games where players play against each other for money with the house taking a percentage of the stake for providing the game. Games such as chess, backgammon, hearts or poker can be used in place of the games described herein. In addition, the invention is not limited to any particular software or hardware package used to implement the server/host operating system or interface or the client/terminal interface or program. In fact, other software and hardware packages could be used in place of the ones described herein, in accordance to the principles of the invention. Other embodiments and varieties are within the scope of the invention, as defined by the following claims.